STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There are at present two different enactments in force in the State on the subject of police administration; namely, Act V of 1861 in force in the Bangalore City, and the Regular and Village Police Rules of 1872 in force in the rest of Mysore. The desirability of having one uniform system of administration throughout the State was recognized in 1886; and a Draft Regulation was prepared repealing Act V of 1861 in the Bangalore City, and extending the Police Rules thereto with suitable modifications. In 1889, however, it was decided to frame a Regulation adopting Act V of 1861 in preference to the Rules, any necessary portions of the latter being, at the same time, retained as Rules framed under the Regulation; but the criticisms elicited tended to show that this Draft contained a number of imperfections and would require much revision before it could be passed. Under these circumstances it was dropped in 1897, and a fresh Draft Regulation was prepared on the basis of the Bombay District Police Act, IV of 1890, which, with such modifications and additions as the circumstances of Mysore rendered necessary, seemed to be an improvement upon the Draft of 1889. The result is the present measure, which deals with the Regular Police alone, (the Village Police being reserved to form the subject of a separate enactment), and also embodies in the proper places the provisions of the Gambling Act, III of 1867, the extension of which to the whole of Mysore has been repeatedly suggested from various quarters.

2. This Draft Regulation has since been further revised to bring it into greater conformity with the existing system of police administration in Mysore, under which the Inspector-General exercises a general control in all matters relating to Police throughout the State, and the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the District Police in subordination to the Inspector-General, and the Amildar or Deputy Amildar is the head of the Taluk or Sub-Taluk Police in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, (Cf. ss. 13, 14, 15, 17, etc.). At the same time, provision has been made in section 81 for the delegation by the Deputy Commissioner of any of his powers or functions to the District or Assistant Superintendent, and for the withdrawal of the same when necessary.

3. The more important of the other alterations and additions are as follows:—

Section 3, *re* power to make bye-laws, is based on Madras Act III of 1888, ss. 78 and 79

Section 4, *clause* (*b*), definition of "District Superintendent," has been taken from Act VIII of 1895;

clause (*b*), definition of "Taluk" and "Sub-Taluk" is new;

Section 5, *re* constitution of police force, has been adapted from section 2 of Act V of 1861, in lieu of section 4 of the Bombay Act, which contemplates a separate police force for each district;

Section 15 declares the Inspector-General's power to distribute the allotted police force throughout the several districts to meet local requirements; while section 16, taken from Rule 27 of the Regular Police Rules, will empower the Deputy Commissioner to make any necessary distribution of the police force within his own district.

Section 22. The explanation of "inhabitant" has been borrowed from Act VIII of 1895;

Section 26. The matters in regard to which the Inspector-General may call for reports and statements have been more fully enumerated;

Section 27, 31 and 32. The word "Inspector" has been substituted for the words "Assistant Superintendent."

Section 47, *clauses* (3) *and* (4), *re* power to deal with assemblies violating rule or order, have been taken from Act VIII of 1895;

Sections 56 *and* 57 provide for reports regarding unclaimed property being made direct to the Magistrate, as under the existing Police Rules, instead of through the village police, as in the Bombay Act, and for such property being dealt with by the Magistracy in all cases, irrespective of value.

Section 62, *re* penalty for neglect or refusal to serve as a special police officer, is taken from section 19 of Act V of 1861; this is consequent on the omission from section 18, clause (1), of the words "and willing" on the ground that it should be incumbent on every citizen to serve as a special police officer on emergent occasions irrespective of personal inclination.

Section 85, *clause* (*b*), *re* tender of amends, has been taken from Act V of 1861, section 42.

The provision made in section 81 of the Bombay Act, to enable persons to apply to Government, and on failure thereof, to file suits in the District Court, for the reversal or alteration of unlawful, oppressive or unreasonable rules or orders, seems unusual, and is unsuited to local circumstances in Mysore, and has therefore not been adopted.

12*th September* 1901.

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Report dated the 15th March 1905 of the Committee appointed by the order of Government, No J. 565-577—Legis. 11-1, dated the 29th August 1904, for the revision of the Draft Police Regulation.

The matters referred for the consideration of the Committee were —

(1) careful revision of the draft Police Regulation prepared in 1902,

(2) proper definition of the relative positions of the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner as head of the District Police, and the Inspector-General of Police as head of the Police Department,

(3) suggestions for improving the organization and training of the Police force, the detection and investigation of crime by subordinate officers of Police, the direction and supervision by superior officers of such detection and investigation, the existing arrangements for the report of crime by village officers, and the co-operation of the Village Police in the prevention, detection and investigation of crime.

Later, in their Order No. J. 799-808—Police 65-2, dated the 23rd September 1904, the Government referred, for the consideration of the Committee, a letter addressed by the Inspector-General of Police in which new questions of principle and policy were raised as to whether the Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Commissioner should be the head of the District Police and whether the Amildar or the Inspector should be the head of the Taluk Police.

2. We met in Committee and transacted business on the 12th and 13th September 1904 and by adjournment on the 26th and 27th idem and on the 16th, 17th and 18th January 1905. We have carefully gone through the draft Regulation, and in revising it, we have given due consideration to our experience of local conditions and to the opinions received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Members of the Nagar Sabha, Shimoga, and the Lawyers Library and Association, Mysore City, and we have referred to the various Acts and Rules in force in Mysore and in the British Territories, having a bearing on the provsions made in the draft Regulation. We have also given our best consideration to various measures for the improvement of existing arrangements in regard to enlistment, investigation, report of crime, night-wach, encouragement to patels, totis and talawars, etc.

3. Out of the 83 sections in the draft Regulation, two namely, 53 and 54, were omitted as superfluous and a new section, defining the general powers of the InspectorrGeneral of Police, has been added. Two of the sections, namely 8 and 45, have been transposed to other places. The consecutive numbering of sections has thus undergone a change. Amendments have been made in 50 sections, of which those relating to the marginally noted 28 sections are material, nine of these having been re-drafted in whole or in part. We note below the material amendments proposed leaving out corrections of a merely clerical nature.

Old printed numbers—
Sections 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 26, 29, 34, 36, 43, 52, 56, 63, 68, 77, 78, 79, 82.

4. Instead of repealing the Regular Police Rules in whole, we have provided that Section 40 *et seq* under which the diaries, registers, returns, etc., now in use are maintained and submitted, should remain in force in so far as they are not inconsistent with this Regulation or rules framed thereunder.

Chapter I.—Section 2.
Repeal of Enactments.

5. We have altered the definition of "District" by removing words which applied to the charge of an Assistant Commissioner and contemplated an Assistant Commissioner in charge of taluks being appointed to perform all or any of the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation; and we have provided that the expression should include a portion of a district placed under the charge of a District Superintendent for the purposes of this Regulation.

Section 4.
Definitions.

6. We have revised this section so as to limit its application, following the general arrangement of the Chapter, to the appointment of the Inspector-General; and we have inserted a new section after Section 11 defining the functions and powers of the Inspector General.

Chapter II.—Section 6.
Appointment and authority of Inspector-General.

7. We have removed this section from here and inserted it after the new Section 12 defining the general powers of the Inspector-General.

Section 8.
Inspector-General to have Magisterial powers.

8. We have re-drafted this section by adopting the wording of the corresponding provision in Act V of 1861.

Section 9—8.
Appointment of Inspecto

9. We have deemed it desirale to expressly couple with the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent who, in virtue of his own office, exercises the power of nominating dafadars and constables.

Section 10—9.
Appointment of Police officers below the grade of Inspectors.

10. We have provided a form in Schedule E for the certificates to be granted to Inspectors by the Inspector-General; and we have altered the form of certificate to be granted to other officers so as to show that their appointment is to the Police Force of Mysore and not to that of any particular district.

Section 11—10. Certificates of appointment.

11. We have re-drafted this sub-section by adopting the wording of the corresponding provision in Act V of 1861.

Section 12—11. (2)(b). Temporary suspension of powers, etc., of Police officers.

12. We have here provided that the Inspector-General shall be the head of the Police Department and the adviser of Government in all matters connected with the Police: he will exercise general control over the Police Force and over crime, more particularly organized and professional crime, and subject to the approval of Government he may make rules and orders under the provisions of Sections 24 and 25 of this Regulation.

Section 13. General powers of the Inspector-General.

13. We have deemed it expedient to retain the provision in this section for the Deputy Commissioner being the head of the District Police, but have revised the section by striking off the details of matters which he shall regulate, such as arms, drill, etc., and providing, consistent with his powers of general control and direction, that he shall regulate all matters connected with the efficient discharge of their duties by the Police Force of his district.

Section 13—14. General powers of Deputy Commissioners.

14. We have deemed it expedient that the District Superintendent should continue to be the Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner and not be made the head of the District Police himself, but we have made an important addition to the existing provision in this sub-section permitting his exercising all or any of the powers of the Deputy Commissioner under the Regulation subject to the rules which the Government may make and to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. We have provided that without prejudice to the powers and responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent shall have direct control over all ordinary matters connected with:—

Section 14—15 (1). Powers of District Superintendent.

(a) arms, accoutrements, clothing,
(b) drill, exercise,
(c) observation and surveillance of gangs, known depredators, suspects; collection and communication of intelligence and information; identification of persons by finger prints or otherwise,
(d) distribution of duties and beats,
(e) education of men and officers in laws, orders, and modes of police procedure, and
(f) all other ordinary matters of a routine nature; and that the District Superintendent may likewise correspond direct with the Inspector-General in such ordinary matters save those relating to observation and surveillance of gangs, collection and communication of intelligence and information, distribution of duties and beats and the education of men and officers. The District Superintendents do, at present, dispose of various matters without reference to the Deputy Commissioners and they likewise address letters to the Inspector-General but in the name of the Deputy Commissioners.

15. We have deemed it expedient that the Amildar should continue to have Police powers and be responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of order in his taluk only; but we have, partially adopting the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police, proposed to divest the Amildar of the direct charge of the Taluk Police as its head and to make the Inspector the head of the Taluk Police subject to the general control and direction of the Amildar. We have accordingly re-drafted this sub-section.

Section 14—15 (2). Powers of Amildar and Deputy Amildar.

16 We have re-drafted this section so as to allow the Deputy Commissioner to take needful action in cases of urgency subject to the approval of the Inspector-General.

Section 15—16. Inspector-General and Deputy Commissioner may make necessary distribution of Police Force.

17. We are of opinion that a Magistrate of the 3rd Class should also have the power of receiving and complying with applications from the Police under this section, and we have accordingly re-drafted this sub-section adapting the wording of the corresponding section in Act V of 1861. We would in this connection recommend that District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents be invested with Magisterial powers as contemplated in Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the purposes referred to therein.

Section 16—17. Appointment of Special Police Officers.

18. We are of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner should be able to act in this matter subject to the approval of the Inspector-General instead of with the approval of the Inspector-General, and that the Inspector-General should also be in a position to receive and dispose of applications for additional police, and we have accordingly revised this sub-section.

Section 17—18 (1). Employment of additional police at request of private parties.

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Section 19—18 (1).
Employment of additional Police near large works.

19. We are of opinion that in cases falling under this section, as in those referred to above, both the Inspector-General and the Deputy Commissioner should be able to take the initiative and we have accordingly revised this sub-section.

Section 21—22.
Compensation for injury caused by unlawful assembly.

20. To make the idea sought to be conveyed in sub-section (2) clear, we have prefixed a para to this section providing for the injured party moving the Deputy Commissioner with an application for recovery of compensation. We have noted the difference between the Bombay Act IV of 1890 and the Government of India Act V of 1861 in regard to the cases and circumstances in which such applications might be made and upon due consideration we have deemed it expedient that the speedy and summary remedy provided in this section should be made available not only in the cases referred to in Act V of 1861, of injury arising from a riot or unlawful assembly within an area notified by Government as being in a disturbed or dangerous state, but also in cases in which the need for such notification is obviated by the disturbance or agitation subsiding soon after the attainment of the object of the unlawful assembly.

Section 23—24.
Framing of rules for administration of Police.

21. We have provided by the addition of a clause after clause (*g*) that the Inspector-General may also make rules under this section prescribing the books and registers to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by the several Police officers.

Section 26—27.
Procedure to be observed in awarding punishment.

22. We have proposed the addition of a para to this section in view to limit appeals, in the case of constables, to the Inspector-General.

Section 27—28 (1).
Departmental punishment for insubordination.

23. We are of opinion that the confinement referred to in this section should be detention in the station-house or any room vacant in the lines, and we recommend that this may be explained in a rule.

Section 29—30.
Police officer not to engage in trade, etc.

24. We have amended this section so as to include in the prohibition not only purchase or sale of land but also the acquisition of interest in land by hypothecation or mortgage (which in many cases precedes the acquisition of the full rights of a purchaser), and money transactions between Police officers.

Chapter IV—Section 45—35.
Power of Government to make orders in matters under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

25. We have revised this section so as to make the language clearer and proposed to insert it at the beginning of the Chapter as Section 35 instead of at the end of the Chapter.

Section 34—36 (2).
Manner of publication of rules made by District Magistrate regarding use of streets, etc.

26. We are of opinion that the mode of publication as provided in the draft of this sub-section is not quite suitable in all the different cases mentioned in sub-section (1), and have accordingly specified five different modes of publication applicable to the different circumstances and left it to the discretion of the District Magistrate to determine the mode or modes in which any rule made by him should be published.

Section 36—38.
District Magistrate, etc., may authorize Police officer to enter common gaming-house.

27. We are of opinion that these two sections should be made applicable to the whole State, and we would remove the existing provision to extend them to any town or village by a special notification of Government, inasmuch as gambling has spread to the remote villages of the State.

Section 63—62.
Penalty for opening, etc., common gaming house and for being found gaming in it.

28. We have deemed it expedient, in the case of persons found gaming or present for the purpose of gaming, to provide liability to both fine and imprisonment and have amended sub-section (2) of Section 63 accordingly.

Section 43—45.
Police to regulate assemblies, etc., in public streets.

29. We are of opinion that in addition to the District Superintendent, local Taluk Officers to wit, the Amildar or Inspector, should have the power to regulate assemblies, etc., subject to any rule or order which may be legally made by any Magistrate or other authority duly empowered, and have accordingly amended this section.

Chapter V—Section 46—47 (3).
Power to search suspected persons in streets.

30. We are of opinion that while searches resulting in discovery and detention of any suspicious article are reported to a Magistrate as provided in the section, infructuous searches should be reported in the station-house diary, and we recommend that this may be provided for in a rule.

Section 52—53.
Duty of Police with regard to unclaimed property.

31. We have amended this section by providing for submission of report by the Police to a Magistrate having local jurisdiction instead of to "such Magistrate as the Magistrate of the district shall, from time to time, appoint," and for the Magistrate following the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of property falling under Section 523, Criminal Procedure Code; and we have struck off the next two sections which by the above amendment are rendered superfluous.

32. We have re-drafted clause (*b*) of this section adopting the form of the rule as given in the Madras City Police Act. Section 71 (5), and with it we have combined a provision against rash or negligent driving. We would explain the word 'vehicle' used in this clause as including perambulators, jinrickshaws, bicycles, tricycles, motor-cars, etc.

Chapter VI.—Section 56—55.
Punishment for certain street offences and nuisances.
(b) Disregarding the rule of the road.

33. We are of opinion that the acts mentioned in this clause, namely, driving, riding, etc., on a foot-way should themselves be made penal without proof of obstruction, danger, alarm or annoyance, and have accordingly amended this clause.

Do (*g*).
Obstructing foot-way.

34. We are of opinion that the expression "except in some place set apart for the purpose by order of the District Magistrate, etc.," should apply to the first two of the acts specified in this clause, namely, slaughtering any animal or cleaning a carcass or hide, and not to the others, and we have accordingly broken up the clause into two parts so that each set of acts may have its proper qualifying clause.

Section 56—55 (*j*).
Doing offensive acts on or near public streets.

35. We have removed from this clause the words which refer to construction of pial cow-shed, stable, etc., within the bounds of a thoroughfare, as the Municipal Regulation is the more appropriate place for a provision concerning such acts than a Police Regulation.

Do (*t*).
Throwing dirt into a steet, etc.

36. We have added a proviso to this clause that imprisonment in default of payment of any fine which may be awarded under this section shall not exceed eight days notwithstanding anything contained in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code. We do not deem it expedient to allow a longer term of imprisonment as an alternative punishment in such cases.

Do. last clause.
Punishment of certain street offences and nuisances.

37. We have deemed it expedient to allow also the award of both imprisonment and fine in such cases and have accordingly added the words "or both" at the end.

Section 68—67.
Penalty for setting birds and animals to fight in public street or place.

38. We approve of the principle recognized in this section that rewards earned by the Police should be credited to Government in the first instance and paid subsequently from funds granted for the purpose under the special or general orders of Government, and we desire that this should be made applicable not only to forfeitures, etc., payable by law to Police officers but also to sums which Magistrates or other Officers of Government or others may grant, and further to rewards which may be granted not merely for services as informers but also for apprehension of offenders, detection of cases, etc.

Chapter VII.—Section 77—76.
Disposal of rewards, etc., payable to Police officers.

39. We have struck off the 2nd and 3rd sub-sections which require Municipalities to provide accommodation for the Police employed for their service, as the Municipalities in the State have all been relieved of Police charges and there is no separate Police force for any Municipality.

Section 78—77.
No Municipal or other rates to be payable by Government on police buildings.

40. The aim of this sub-section seems to be to provide rules similar to those prescribed in the Criminal Tribes Act, but we have deemed it sufficient to recognize and embody in the rules the existing practice in regard to the registration, surveillance and control of gangs of men with traditional criminal tendency like the Korchars and the taking of finger impressions from suspects, known depredators, etc.

Section 79-78.
Power of Government to make rules (2) surveillance, etc., of criminal gangs.

41. In regard to the maximum of imprisonment awardable as substantive punishment, we have substituted one month for seven days as otherwise there would be no adequate alternative punishment under Section 65, Indian Penal Code, for failure to pay fine. We have, further, struck off the proviso to this sub-section under which a heavier punishment was awardable in the case of a breach of a rule under sub-section (2), inasmuch as sub-section (2) has been amended as above and the maximum of imprisonment raised from seven days to one month.

Do. (4).
Penalty for breach of rules.

42. We have deemed it expedient to allow one year, instead of six months and amended this sub-section accordingly.

Section 82—81. (3).
Suits or prosecutions in respect of acts done under color of duty not to be entertained if not instituted within six months.

43. We have struck off these two sub-sections as section 424, Civil Procedure Code, contains provision in this behalf.

Do. Sub-sections 4 and 5.
Two months' notice of suit to be given.

44. We are disposed to allow the injured party the additional remedy of a suit to recoup the loss sustained by him by the malicious act of a Magistrate or Police officer, and have accordingly struck off the proviso.

Do. Proviso.
No suit to lie where there has been criminal prosecution for the same act.

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45. We shall next refer briefly to matters relating to organization, investigation, etc., discussed in Committee.

Badlis.

46. We are of opinion that the present system of taking incompetent badlis or substitutes is baneful to the service.

Leave.

47. To make the constabulary service more popular, we recommend that rules or orders may be issued for a liberal treatment of applications for leave under the Service Regulations.

Transfers.

48. To secure the same end, we recommend careful and considerate action in the matter of transfers.

Good conduct allowances.

49. To further secure the same end, we recommend that a system of granting good conduct allowances to constables may be introduced.

Probationary Constables.

50. To secure competent and trained men to fill up vacancies among constables, we recommend that a system of employing and training probationers may be introduced.

Selection of recruits.

51. To secure proper recruits we recommend that the Amildars should be required jointly with the Inspectors, to assist the District Superintendents in enlisting proper men and to certify to the good character and eligibility in other respects of the men. They should be required to afford the same help in securing eligible recruits of good character for other districts than their own.

Training.

52. We recommend that the recruits so selected may be trained in the District Headquarter schools under the personal supervision of the District Superintendent.

Drill in Mofussil Taluks.

53. We are of opinion that in the Mofussil Taluks the Jamadars and Dafadars who generally have received the required training and have passed from the Bangalore Training School should be held responsible for the drill and discipline of their subordinates and may be fined if the men are not up to the mark.

Designation of subordinate Police officers.

54. We agree with the Inspector-General of Police that the designations of Dafadar and Jamadar in the grade of subordinate officers in the ordinary District Police may be replaced by those of head-constable and Sub-Inspector.

Arms.

55. We agree with the Inspector-General of Police that bored out Snider or Martini should be supplied in lieu of muzzle loaders.

Investigation by superior officers.

56. We are of opinion that Inspectors should take up personally a large proportion of the investigation work, that Jamadars should do the same but in a sphere different from that of the Inspector, that Dafadars should not do any investigation unless they are passed men and are specially authorized in this behalf by the District Officers, and that the District Superintendents should personally investigate all important heinous cases as far as possible.

We are further of opinion that the Amildars need not be required to take up actual investigation unless specially directed to do so by the Deputy Commissioner in any particular case, but that they should be made to understand distinctly that they should visit the scene of all heinous crimes of a serious nature forthwith, supervise the investigation by subordinate police officers and afford all possible help in the detection of such cases.

Investigation centres.

57. We are of opinion that the proposal of the Inspector-General to revise and re-model investigation centres so as to give each Inspector or Jamadar (or Sub-Inspector) a separate investigation circle, may be approved, each centre maintaining a complete set of registers and the Inspector keeping personally a crime register for the whole taluk.

Supervision by superior officers.

58. We are of opinion that the supervision of detection and investigation should devolve on Amildars, District Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners, that no Amildar should be permitted to absent himself from the scene of investigation in heinous cases unless his presence is dispensed with by the District Superintendent or Deputy Commissioner, and that the Amildars need not be required to make detailed inspection of stations.

Patel's Report.

59. We are of opinion that patels should send their reports simultaneously to both the Inspector and the Amildar, that the Amildar should, after making a note of it, forward each report received by him, as received, to the District Superintendent with an endorsement of the date and hour of receipt, and that the District Superintendent should separately file these reports in the District Police Office, these precautions being considered necessary to ensure due notice being taken by the Taluk Police of the reports made to them by village officers and prevent such reports being tampered with. We are of opinion that to facilitate the despatch of reports the patels may be furnished with a supply of printed covers.

60. We are of opinion that the night watch system has been working well and should be enforced throughout the State in a manner calculated not to make it unpopular, that to prevent serious and avoidable hardship to any person by a rigorous enforcement of the rules published in the Notification of the 30th April 1879, the Deputy Commissioner may be allowed to exempt any person who, on account of any domestic conditions or other cause, may not be able to perform the duty, and that the Deputy Commissioner and the Jamabandi Officers may be required to make a special enquiry into the working of the system on the occasion of their Jamabandi tours and furnish the result for being embodied in the annual District Police Report. We are further of opinion that steps should be taken to see that each village, Government or Inam, has its own chavadi and that it is duly repaired and limewashed, the maintenance of chavadis in a good and sanitary condition being a *sine qua non* to the due enforcement of the night watch system.

Night Watch System.

61. We are of opinion that the Totis who work hard in connection with the night watch and other police duties should be given some special remuneration, say from four to six rupees a year in the Police Department.

Remuneration of Totis.

62. We are of opinion that in the case of the Ghat Ukkads on roads on which traffic is heavy and dacoities have been frequent, a system of annual rewards to such talawars as have by their vigilance prevented the occurrence of crime, may be instituted.

Ukkad Watchers.

63. We are of opinion that the patels should be encouraged in the performance of their police functions by the grant of certificates or rewards and that the instructions conveyed by Sir James Gordon in para 3 of Government Proceedings, dated the 3rd May 1873, may be more generally carried out than at present. We would further recommend that the sannads granted to patels may not be withdrawn on the demise of the holders.

Encouragement to Patels.

64. We are of opinion that the District Superintendents should encourage the officers of the Regular Police to become personally acquainted with the village officials especially the totis and talawars, and to treat the latter with consideration.

Intercourse between the officers of the Regular Police and the Village Police.

65. We are of opinion that without interfering with the separate grading of police officers there might, with advantage, be occasional interchange of officers between the Police and the Revenue Departments, and we would recommend that the graded police officers be recruited occasionally by taking men from among the Amildars, passed civilians and suitable Revenue Assistant Commissioners without prejudice to their reverting to the general service afterwards.

Recruitment of officers in the Superintendents' grade.

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
F. C. CARR,
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and Member of the Select Committee.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,
Dy. Comr., Kolar Dist., and Member of the Select Committee.